

for clm 25

SF 481. PL

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:22:36 ON 08 SEP 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 08:22:49 ON 08 SEP

2002

L1 512457 S (BIRD# OR AVIAN OR CHICKEN# OR HEN#)
L2 57519 S L1 AND EGG#
L3 11250 S L2 AND PROTEIN
L4 1111 S L3 AND CONCENTRAT?
L5 319 S L4 AND COMPAR?
L6 228 DUP REM L5 (91 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7 175 S L6 AND PY<1999
L8 175 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 18 24 au ti so ab

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 175 AGRICOLA
AU Dabbert, C.B.; Lochmiller, R.L.; Waldroup, P.W.; Teeter, R.G.
TI Examination of the dietary methionine requirements of breeding Northern bobwhite, *Colinus virginianus*.
SO Poultry science, Aug 1996. Vol. 75, No. 8. p. 991-997
Publisher: Savoy, IL : Poultry Science Association, Inc.
CODEN: POSCAL; ISSN: 0032-5791
AB Adult Northern bobwhite were used to test the hypothesis that dietary methionine levels recommended by the NRC for breeding quail are excessive for wild bobwhite. We tested the hypothesis by comparing immunocompetence, reproductive performance, and chick viability of Northern bobwhite hens fed diets containing low (0.31%), moderate (0.39%), or high (0.47%) concentrations of methionine. Chick viability was determined by assessing immunocompetence, including evaluating the ability of hens to passively transfer immunity to their chicks. Hens were fed the experimental diets for 6 wk on an ad libitum basis. After 6 wk, methionine treatment had no measurable effect (P greater than or equal to 0.20) on hen phytohemagglutinin wing web indices, organ weights, or serum anti-Pasteurella multocida titer indices. Mean egg weight, percentage egg production, total cumulative egg production, yolk weight, yolk volume, and percentage fertile and percentage hatch of fertile eggs did not differ (P greater than or equal to 0.12) among diet treatments. ~~_____~~
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methionine diet. Anti-P. multocida titer of yolks from eggs in Week 6 were not different (P = 0.36) between birds fed the high and the low methionine diets. The mortality rate of chicks after challenge with 23 cfu of P. multocida was not different (P greater than or equal to 0.05) among diets. Chicks hatched from eggs laid by vaccinated hens during Weeks 2 and 3, however, had lower (P < 0.05) mortality than chicks of unvaccinated hens. It appears a dietary methionine concentration of 0.3% may be sufficient for wild Northern bobwhite to produce viable chicks.

you might look at this reference for clm 25

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If this reference isn't good, then you should look more, perhaps leaving at concentration, separately adding album, ovalbumin, lin, yolk proteins, white protein. Since in relative anything meets the claim.

There is a ray out there for clon 25! I just know it. You may need to look deep, though. My first question about clon 25 is what is normal? Then, what is less than normal? Without definition, any thing is normal. Don't worry about this for Monday, but you might search now while all is freshly laid in your brain.

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